

mined that it is in the interests of the United States to restrict the entrance into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of certain Liberian nationals who formulate or implement policies that impede Liberia's transition to democracy or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate families of such persons.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** by the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in section 2 or 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I hereby proclaim that:

**Section 1.** The entry into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of persons who formulate or implement policies that impede Liberia's transition to democracy or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate family members of such persons, is hereby suspended.

**Sec. 2.** Section 1 shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where entry of such person would not be contrary to the interests of the United States.

**Sec. 3.** Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 shall be identified pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary of State, as authorized in section 5 below.

**Sec. 4.** Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

**Sec. 5.** The Secretary of State shall have responsibility to implement this proclamation pursuant to procedures the Secretary may establish.

**Sec. 6.** This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in

the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:01 p.m., October 3, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 5.

### **Proclamation 6728—National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1994**

*September 30, 1994*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

Like every civil rights law in our Nation's history, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is about potential. We see that potential reflected every day in the faces of America—from the AmeriCorps volunteers of Gallaudet University to the athletes taking part in this year's trials for the Special Olympics World Games. In myriad ways, our citizens continually prove the proposition on which our Nation was founded: that empowered by the freedom to dream, to work, and to succeed, every one of us can accomplish great things.

As we commemorate National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1994, employers across the country are recognizing that in the hiring of people with disabilities, basic fairness and economic good sense are one and the same. Prohibiting discrimination in employment, public accommodation, government services, transportation, and communications, the ADA holds up a model and an important challenge to businesses at home and around the world. In this country, the 49 million Americans with disabilities represent one of our largest untapped resources—a resource upon which we must rely if we are to succeed in an increasingly competitive international marketplace. Their knowledge and skill, their energy and creativity are essential in building a work force that will carry our economy into the next century.

This year, we celebrate as the ADA provisions for fair employment practices go into effect for small businesses throughout the land. These provisions are designed to open a vast new world of opportunity to American workers and employers, and our Nation stands committed to fully implement and to aggressively enforce the ADA in our schools and workplaces, in government and in public facilities. With this measure, our citizens will enjoy more avenues to freedom than ever. Indeed, it is past time to free all of our people to dream, to work, to succeed, and finally to fulfill the vast potential that is America.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of October of each year as "National Disability Employment Awareness Month." This month is a time for all Americans to recognize the tremendous potential of citizens with disabilities and to renew our commitment to full inclusion and equal opportunity for all.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1994 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that affirm our determination to fulfill both the letter and the spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act and related laws.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:27 p.m., October 3, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 5.

### **Notice on the Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Haiti September 30, 1994**

On October 4, 1991, by Executive Order No. 12775, President Bush declared a na-

tional emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, blocking all property and interests in property of the *de facto* regime and the Government of Haiti. President Bush took additional measures to prohibit trade and other transactions with Haiti by Executive Order No. 12779 of October 28, 1991, and to the same end I issued Executive Orders No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, No. 12917 of May 21, 1994, No. 12920 of June 10, 1994, and No. 12922 of June 21, 1994.

Because the *de facto* regime in Haiti has not yet fulfilled its commitments under the Governors Island Agreement of July 3, 1993, by relinquishing power, and therefore continues to obstruct the restoration of democracy in Haiti, the national emergency declared on October 4, 1991, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond October 4, 1994. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Haiti. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
September 30, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:02 p.m., September 30, 1994]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on October 3.

### **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Notice on Haiti September 30, 1994**

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the